CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

MANUAL

J-4 CJCSM 3150.23A
DISTRIBUTION: A,B,C,J,S 1 April 1997

JOINT REPORTING STRUCTURE--LOGISTIC FACTORS REPORT

References: a. CJCSM 3150.15, 25 June 1996, "Standard Specified Geographic Location File Request"
b. CJCSM 3150.16, 15 March 1996, "Joint Operation Planning and Execution System Reporting Structure (JOPESREP)"
c. CJCSM 3150.24, "Type Unit Characteristics Report (TUCHAREP)"
d. CJCSI 3110.03, 3 May 1995, "Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP FY96), Logistics"
e. Joint Pub 1-03, 10 January 1994, "Joint Reporting Structure (JRS), General Instructions"
f. CJCSM 3122.01, 14 Mar 1997, "Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES), Volume I (Planning Policies and Procedures)"

1. Purpose. This manual establishes:

a. The policy of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on uniform reporting requirements for logistics matters under the Joint Reporting Structure (JRS).

b. Procedures and sample reporting formats for logistic factors.

2. Cancellation. CJCSM 3150.23, 5 June 1995, is canceled.

3. Applicability. This manual applies to the Joint Staff, combatant commands, Military Services, and Defense agencies.

4. Policy

a. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Joint Staff require timely and accurate submission of logistics information during contingencies or wartime. The JRS provides standardized procedure for reporting to the Joint Staff on selected areas of major concern.

b. This manual incorporates detailed reporting requirements that support the development and maintenance of the Logistic Factors File (LFF). The LFF is a key support component of the Logistics Sustainment Analysis and Feasibility Estimator (LOGSAFE) that supports the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES).

5. Definitions. Key terms, definitions, abbreviations, and acronyms are provided in the Glossary.

6. Responsibilities. The Logistics Directorate, J-4, Joint Staff, is the office of primary responsibility (OPR) for all matters relating to this program.

7. Procedures. Detailed procedures for preparing and submitting logistics factors as part of the JRS are provided in the enclosures.

8. Additional Copies of Manuals, Instructions, and Notices. Joint Staff directorates may obtain a limited number of copies of this manual from the Records and Information Research Branch, Room 2B917. The Services, CINCs, Defense agencies, and all other holders are authorized to reproduce, print, and stock additional copies to meet their internal distribution requirements.

9. Effective Date. This manual is effective immediately.

For the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff:

\Signature\
DENNIS C. BLAIR
Vice Admiral, U.S. Navy
Director, Joint Staff

Enclosures:

A--Logistic Factors Report (LOGFACREP)
Appendix A--Master Consumption Rates with
Area Adjustment Multipliers (L1 Record)
Appendix B--Origins for Resupply and Ports of Embarkation
(POEs) for Origins (L2 Record)
Appendix C--Personnel Based Consumption Rates (L3 Record)

B--Reference Tables and Codes

GL--Glossary
Part I--Abbreviations and Acronyms
Part II--Definitions

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LIST OF EFFECTIVE PAGES

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RECORD OF CHANGES

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ENCLOSURE A

LOGISTIC FACTORS REPORT

(SHORT TITLE-LOGFACREP)

1. Purpose. The Logistic Factors Report (LOGFACREP) identifies the reporting mechanism and process to enter and update the Logistic Factors File (LFF) data, and is a Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES) standard reference file. This reference file is used as follows:

a. In conjunction with the Joint Strategic Planning System (JSPS) and the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP).

b. To develop, evaluate, and implement joint military operation plans (OPLANs) and operation orders (OPORDs).

c. To support deliberate planning, crisis action planning, wargaming, analyses of future amphibious and civilian sealift footprinting, analyses of pre-positioning requirements, and analyses of future air and sealift asset acquisition.

This report establishes the responsibilities of the Armed Services to provide consumption rates and resupply information to develop and maintain the LFF. Accurate logistic factors will assist the combatant commanders in projecting non-unit-related cargo sustainment requirements for conducting transportation feasibility of a CINC OPLAN.

NOTE: Use of the LFF by the Logistics Sustainment Analysis and Feasibility Estimator (LOGSAFE) or other models for the US Marine Corps (USMC) will not accurately reflect the movement requirements of a Marine component. The USMC task organizes using actual units to improve accuracy and support deployment training. A Marine component rarely uses Type Unit Characteristic (TUCHA) data in representing its forces in deliberate planning or crisis action. Care, must be taken when using LOGFACREP as the basis for computing USMC logistic (resupply) requirements.

2. Submitted By. The record transactions specified in this document will be submitted by individual Armed Services, to provide data for unit type codes (UTC) under their respective cognizance to maintain the LFF (see Figure 1).

3. Submitted To. The transactions specified in this manual will be submitted to the Joint Staff Support Center (JSSC/WEY221).

4. When Submitted. LOGFACREPs will be submitted annually by 1 December, unless significant changes occur in the Service TUCHA or logistics consumption factors.

RECORD TYPE	DETAIL RECORD TYPE	SUBMISSION DATES	SUBMITTER
L1	Master Consumption Rates by Intensity with Area Adjustment Multipliers	12/1	Services/
L2	Origins for Resupply	12/1	Services/
L3	Personnel Based Consumption Rates	12/1	Services/

Figure 1. LOGFACREP Record Types

5. How Submitted

a. Classification. The LOGFACREP will be classified by the originator in accordance with the highest classification of the record content.

b. Transmission. LOGFACREP data will be transmitted as computer-readable ASCII text to the JSSC/WEY221 for update to the LFF data base. Data can be transmitted via file transfer, by diskette, or tape media of the DII Common Operating Environment. Computer-readable media may also be delivered by ordinary mail.

c. Precedence. During peacetime planning activities, transmission communications precedence for the LOGFACREP will be assigned as ROUTINE or PRIORITY based on the urgency of the request, requirement for the information, and response time indicated. During crisis situations, the LOGFACREP will be assigned a precedence of PRIORITY or IMMEDIATE, based on the urgency of the situation.

d. Minimize. In support of peacetime planning activities, imposition of MINIMIZE for transmission communications will result in this report being submitted by mail or other alternative means of communication. In crisis situations, transmission of LOGFACREP during MINIMIZE is authorized, but should be based on the urgency of the transmission in conjunction with the operational situation.

6. Reporting Procedures. Data for this report are entered initially as add transactions. Subsequently, delete, add, or change transaction processing update order will be delete transactions, add transactions, and change transactions. The maintenance processor does not provide a method for deleting specific data fields using change logic. If a specific field is to be modified in a previously reported record, all record data including changes must be submitted as a change transaction. Input data are edited to conform to the reporting instructions and content in this document.

7. Edit Check Reports. JSSC/WEY22 will perform edit check analysis of transaction submissions and provide the following reports to the submitter when applicable.

a. LFF Error Report. Identifies fields within the transaction that do not fulfill the edit criteria stated in this document are identified and an error report is produced.

b. Data Input Report. A report of input transactions to support file maintenance error analysis.

c. Logical Audit Report. An audit report to verify L2 records exist for each supply class/subclass reported in L1 and L3 records.

8. Specific Reporting Instructions

a. Record Types. In addition to the standard JRS information, the LOGFACREP contains three detail record types (see Figure 2). Records identify consumption rates and area adjustment multipliers for UTCs, origins and POEs for resupply, and consumption rates for individual personnel.

b. Report Rules. For each UTC with associated consumable sustainment requirements, data transactions will be submitted via the following three record types, also described in Figure 2.

(1) For each UTC Supply Class/Subclass combination, applicable L1 record transactions will be submitted. Data should be entered for every class/subclass of supply with sustainment/resupply requirements,

which are projected based on applicable consumption rates for the reported UTC. L1 records identify consumption rates (including zero if that is a specified consumption rate) for every applicable UTC and for each class/subclass of resupply (listed at Table 4), for the five intensity levels of force engagement (described in Table 3). Consumption data for supply class/ subclass data not reported in an L1 record will be calculated based on unit personnel strength using the L3 record. This may cause erroneous consumption rates for classes or subclasses that would otherwise not be associated with a particular UTC.

(2) For origin geographic location code (GEOLOC CODE) data reported, one L2 record must be included for each supply class/subclass in Table 4 for each L1 and L3 records.

(3) One L3 record will be included for each supply class/subclass identified in Table 4, with multiple records as necessary for fuel data.

RECORD TYPE	DESCRIPTION
L1	Consumption rates by UTC for five master intensity levels for each class/subclass of resupply, expressed as pounds or gallons per UTC per day. Area adjustment rates are applied against corresponding master intensity rates.
L2	Origins by GEOLOC and their airports and seaports of embarkation (POEs) for each class/subclass of resupply with percentages of cargo to be used in major regional contingency-PACOM (MRC-PAC) and major regional contingency-CENTCOM (MRC-CENT) areas, or alternatively, the percentage for all areas combined.
L3	Consumption rates expressed as pounds or gallons per person per day by class/subclass of resupply for five intensity levels each for forces ashore and afloat with area adjustment multipliers.

Figure 2. Detail Record Data

c. Adding Records. Prior to establishing a record in the LFF, the JRS control, record identification, and data content must be correct. Following is a summary of JRS Header and End records:

DATA FIELD	DATA ELEMENT NAME	SIZE	TYPE DATA	RECORD POSITION
HDR-1	SEQUENCE NUMBER	3	N	1-3 (Value 001)
HDR-2	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION	1	A	4-4
HDR-3	BLANK	1	A/N	5-5 (Space)

DATA FIELD	DATA ELEMENT NAME	SIZE	TYPE DATA	RECORD POSITION
HDR-4	RECORD TYPE	1	A	6-6 (Value H)
HDR-5	BLANK	2	A/N	7-8 (Space)
HDR-6	REPORT AS OF TIME	2	N	9-10(DAY 01-31)
		2	N	11-12(HOUR 00-24)
		2	N	13-14(MIN 00-59)
		1	A	15-15(Value Z)
		3	A	16-18(JAN-DEC)
		2	N	19-20(YEAR 00-99)
HDR-7	BLANK	49	A/N	21-69(Space)
HDR-8	REPORT ORIGINATOR UIC	6	A/N	70-75
HDR-9	REPORT INDICATOR	2	A/N	76-77(Value L1)
HDR-10	REPORT NUMBER	3	N	78-80
END-1	SEQUENCE NUMBER	3	N	1-3 (<= 999)
END-2	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION	1	A	4-4
END-3	BLANK	1	A/N	5-5 (Space)
END-4	RECORD TYPE	1	A	6-6 (Value E)
END-5	BLANK	29	A/N	7-35(Space)
END-6	DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTIONS	21	A/N	36-56
END-7	BLANK	13	A/N	57-69(Space)
END-8	REPORT ORIGINATOR UIC	6	A/N	70-75
END-9	REPORT INDICATOR	2	A/N	76-77(Value L1)
END-10	REPORT NUMBER	3	N	78-80

d. Changing and Deleting Records. To process a change or delete transaction for records in the LFF, the record identification data elements must match the record in the file.

e. Data Element Rules. The following rules apply to data elements reported in LOGFACREP:

(1) Numeric (N). Data elements with N-type data must contain a digit (0-9) in every character of the data field. Numbers must always be right-justified, with leading zeros. Leave data field blank when data are unavailable, unknown, or not applicable, except where noted.

(2) Alphabetic (A). Data elements with A-type data must contain letters only. A-type data elements are always left-justified with trailing blanks.

(3) Alphanumeric (A/N). Data elements with A/N-type data may contain letters, numbers, or special characters. Alphanumeric data are always entered left-justified with trailing blanks.

f. Reporting Detail Data Elements. Data originator is responsible for ensuring the reported detail data reported are correct in content and adhere to the format in this document.

g. Transaction Code. The transaction code identifies what action is required: A = add, C = change, or D = delete, in record position 5 of an input record. The order for processing transactions is delete, add, change.

(1) Add Transaction. This transaction adds data to the LFF and is used to create records. Duplicate L3 add transactions will function as a change transaction.

(2) Change Transaction. Current file data are replaced with input record data. The record identification data elements are used to match the record data to the file data so the change may occur. To change data in the file, the change record must contain the appropriate record identification data elements and the current data for all fields to include data changes.

(3) Delete Transactions. An L1 record delete is processed to remove obsolete UTCs that are no longer valid for reporting. An L2 record delete will not delete the record in that an origin is required for each supply class/subclass combination, however, any data for origin locations two and three will be removed. An L3 record delete is accomplished only for 3A and 3W records with a fuel type code. An L3 delete for other supply class/subclass records will result in zero quantitative rate values with multiplier values remaining unchanged. If there are future changes to the tables for supply class/subclass or fuel type codes to add or delete table values, special processing instructions will be issued.

9. Report Content. Data to be reported in the LOGFACREP are described below:

Element Name	Position	Remarks
Sequence Number	1-3	The first detail record will be 002 and each record will be numbered successively up to 998
Security Classification	4	Enter one of the following codes to indicate the security classification of the record U=UNCLASSIFIEDS=SECRET C=CONFIDENTIAL

EDIT: Must be U, C, or S.
ERROR: INVALID SECURITY CLASSIFICATION/REJECT.

Transaction Code	5	Enter one of the following codes to `indicate the nature of the action when the record is processed into the file: A = ADD; C = CHANGE; D = DELETE

EDIT: Must be A, C, or D
ERROR: INVALID TRANSACTION/REJECT.

Record Type	6-8	Enter one of the appropriate left-justified record type codes.

EDIT: Must be L1, L2,or L3.
ERROR: INVALID RECORD TYPE/REJECT.

Detail Data	9-nn	Detail data will be formatted for each record type as indicated below.

10. Detail Record Data Elements. Appendixes A through C contain the specific data to be reported on each detail record. A summary of the data in each record is indicated in Figure 2. Each record consists of two parts. The first set of data elements identifies the record and the second set of data elements provides the quantitative data for the record. The data elements are identified in the order they must be submitted. The format for the data definitions of each record consists of: Data Field, Data Element Name, Size (number of characters), Type Data (Alphabetic, Numeric, etc.), and Record Position (character location within the record). EDIT criteria and ERROR

complete the data element information. The layout and reporting requirements for the record types are defined in the following appendixes:

a. Appendix A -- Master Consumption Rates by Intensity with Area Adjustment Multipliers (L1 Record).

b. Appendix B -- Origins for Resupply and Ports of Embarkation (POEs) for Origin (L2 Record).

c. Appendix C -- Personnel Based Consumption Rates (L3 Record).

APPENDIX A TO ENCLOSURE A

MASTER CONSUMPTION RATES BY INTENSITY WITH
AREA ADJUSTMENT MULTIPLIERS (L1 RECORD)

1. Master Intensity Rate (L1 Record). This record allows the Services to specify consumption rates for supply class/subclass by UTC.

a. Record Identification Data Element Group. This grouping of four reported data elements is used to identify the L1 record:

DATA FIELD	DATA ELEMENT NAME	SIZE	TYPE DATA	RECORD POSITION
L1-1	SERVICE	1	A	9

Definition: Identifies the Military Service reporting the data. Note: Enter Service code from Table 1. This is a record control field and cannot be changed.

EDIT: Required. Code must be one listed in Table 1.
ERROR: INVALID CODE/REJECT or ENTRY REQUIRED/REJECT.

L1-2	UNIT TYPE CODE (UTC)5		A/N	10-14

Definition: Identifies the UTC for the Service reporting the data. Enter valid UTC as shown in TUCHA file. Reference Table 6, UTC, for additional information. This is a record control field and cannot be changed.

EDIT: Required. Must be a valid UTC.
ERROR: UTC NOT REPORTED IN TUCHA/WARNING.

L1-3	SUPPLY CLASS/SUBCLASS	2	A/N	15-16

Definition: Identifies the class and/or subclass of Non-Unit Cargo Supply. Applicable code as shown in Table 4. This is a record control field and cannot be changed.

EDIT: Required entry in accordance with Table 4.
ERROR: INVALID CODE/REJECT or ENTRY REQUIRED/REJECT.

DATA FIELD	DATA ELEMENT NAME	SIZE	TYPE DATA	RECORD POSITION
L1-4	FUEL TYPE	3	A/N	17-19

Definition: Identifies the fuel type nomenclature. For allowed values see Table 2. Leave blank if L1-3 above is not 3A or 3W. This is a record control field.

EDIT: Entry required from Table 2 if L1-3 is 3A or 3W; otherwise, leave blank.
ERROR: ILLOGICAL L1-3 AND L1-4 RELATIONSHIP/REJECT.

b. Master Intensity Rates. These data elements report consumption rates per supply class/ subclass based upon a MAJOR REGIONAL CONTINGENCY-PAC area of operations. Consumption rates for 1W, 3A, and 3W will be gallons per UTC per day; all other class/subclass rates will be pounds per UTC day. For classes or subclasses of supply that are not consumed by the cognizant UTC, enter zeros in data fields L1-5 through L1-9.

L1-5	HEAVY RATE	10	N	20-29

Definition: Consumption rate for class/subclasses of supply being defined for a heavy combat condition. Reference Table 3 for definition of intensity rates. This rate is a 10-position figure expressed to two decimal places. (1234567890 = 12345678.90)

EDIT: Numeric and right-justified.
ERROR: MUST BE NUMERIC.

L1-6	MODERATE RATE	10	N	30-39

Definition: Consumption rate for class/subclass of supply defined for a moderate combat condition. See Table 3 for definition of intensity rates. If only one rate is provided, use this field to express an AVERAGE COMBAT INTENSITY. This rate is a 10-position figure expressed to two decimal places. (1234567890 = 12345678.90)

EDIT: Numeric and right-justified.
ERROR: MUST BE NUMERIC.

DATA FIELD	DATA ELEMENT NAME	SIZE	TYPE DATA	RECORD POSITION
L1-7	LIGHT RATE	10	N	40-49

Definition: Consumption rate for class/subclass of supply defined for a light-combat operation. Intensity rates are defined in Table 3. Rate is a 10-position figure to two decimal places (1234567890 = 12345678.90).

EDIT: Numeric and right-justified.
ERROR: MUST BE NUMERIC.

L1-8	RESERVE RATE	10	N	50-59

Definition: Consumption rate for class/subclass of supply defined for a Reserve force. Intensity rates are defined in Table 3. Rate is a 10-position figure to two decimal places (1234567890 = 12345678.90).

EDIT: Numeric and right-justified.
ERROR: MUST BE NUMERIC.

L1-9	NONCOMMITTED RATE	10	N	60-69

Definition: Consumption rate for class/subclass of supply defined for forces not committed. Intensity rates are defined in Table 3. Rate is a 10-position figure to two decimal places (1234567890 = 12345678.90).

EDIT: Numeric and right-justified.
ERROR: MUST BE NUMERIC.

Area Adjustment Multiplier. These data elements are used as a factor to adjust master intensity rates based upon the MRC-PAC area of operations for the MRC-CENT, LRC, or MOOTW. The rate is a factor (multiplier) with two (2) decimal positions (56.89) and is expressed in the report as 5689. If the consumption rate for a class/subclass for the MRC-PAC area of operations is defined as 94.08 pounds for heavy combat conditions and the factor for LRC is 05.03, the heavy combat rate for LRC would be 473.22 pounds for heavy consumption rate for LRC area of operations.

DATA FIELD	DATA ELEMENT NAME	SIZE	TYPE DATA	RECORD POSITION
L1-10	MULTIPLIER FOR MRC-CENT	4	N	70-73

Definition: Figure to adjust each master intensity rate (L-5 through L-9) for an MRC-CENT area situation.
Multiplier is a 4-digit figure expressed to two decimal places (1234 = 12.34). For no change to the rate, enter 0100 to indicate the master rate multiplied by 1.

EDIT: Numeric and right-justified.
ERROR: MUST BE NUMERIC OR BLANK.

L1-11	MULTIPLIER FOR LRC	4	N	74-77

Definition: Figure to adjust each master intensity rate (L-5 through L-9) for an LRC area situation Multiplier is a 4-digit figure expressed to two decimal places (1234 = 12.34). For no change to the rate, enter 0100 to indicate the master rate multiplied by 1.

EDIT: Numeric and right-justified.
ERROR: MUST BE NUMERIC OR BLANK.

L1-12	MULTIPLIER FOR MOOTW	4	N	78-81

Definition: Figure to adjust each master intensity rate (L-5 through L-9) for an MOOTW area situation. Multiplier is a 4-digit figure expressed to two decimal places (1234 = 12.34). For no change to the rate, enter 0100 to indicate the master rate multiplied by 1.

EDIT: Numeric and right-justified.
ERROR: MUST BE NUMERIC OR BLANK.

L1-13	STANDARD REQUIREMENT CODE (SRC)(ARMY USE ONLY)	10	A/N	82-91

Definition: Army cross-reference to UTC. Reserved for Army use only.

EDIT: Cannot be blank if L1-1 is “A”.
ERROR: INVALID SVC/UTC CROSS REFERENCE.

APPENDIX B TO ENCLOSURE A

ORIGINS FOR RESUPPLY AND
PORTS OF EMBARKATION (POEs) FOR ORIGINS (L2 RECORD)

1. Origins for Resupply (L2 Record). The Service is allowed to report the percentage of cargo for up to three origins of resupply for each supply class/subclass, two airports and seaports of embarkation, and for each area of operations.

a. Record Identification Data Element Group. The elements called SERVICE, SUPPLY CLASS/SUBCLASS, and record type are used as the record controls. The Service is allowed to report the percentage of cargo for up to three origins of resupply for each supply class/subclass for each area of operations.

DATA FIELD	DATA ELEMENT NAME	SIZE	TYPE DATA	RECORD POSITION
L2-1	SERVICE	1	A	9

Definition: Identifies the Military Service reporting the data. Enter one letter Service code from Table 1. This is a record control field and cannot be changed.

EDIT: Required. Code must be one listed in Table 1.
ERROR: INVALID CODE/REJECT or ENTRY REQUIRED/REJECT.

L2-2	SUPPLY CLASS/SUBCLASS	2	A/N	10-11

Definition: Identifies the non-unit cargo class/subclass of supply. Enter applicable code from Table 4. This is a record control field and cannot be changed. An L2 record is required for each supply class/subclass in Table 4 to support L1 and L3 records.

EDIT: Required. Must be in accordance with Table 4.
ERROR: INVALID CODE/REJECT or ENTRY REQUIRED/REJECT.

b. Origins and POEs, with Resupply Percentages for Operational Areas

(1) This data reports the percent of a supply class/subclass designated from an origin GEOLOC to an operational area (MRC-PAC, MRC-CENT, ALL AREAS (i.e., LRC, MOOTW)).

(2) One to three GEOLOCs (fields L2-3, L2-11, and L2-19) may be specified per supply class/subclass, and Service.

(3) Percentages must be 000 or between 010 and 100 percent. (Include origins with small rates (less than 10 percent) with one of the other reported areas.)

(4) Each GEOLOC-CODE must have a numeric entry in one or more of the associated rate fields.

(5) Both fields, RATE FOR MRC-PAC AREA and RATE FOR MRC-CENT AREA, for specified GEOLOC must be blank if an entry occurs in the RATE FOR ALL AREAS field.

(6) Both fields, RATE FOR MRC-PAC AREA and RATE FOR MRC-CENT AREA, for a specified GEOLOC must have a numeric entry of 000 or 010 through 100 if the RATE FOR ALL AREAS field is blank.

(7) The cumulative total of the fields, RATE FOR MRC-PAC AREA (L2-4 + L2-12 + L2-20) must be blank or total to 100 percent.

(8) The cumulative total of the fields, RATE FOR MRC-CENT AREA (L2-5 + L2-13 + L2-21) must be blank or total to 100 percent.

(9) The cumulative total of the fields, RATE FOR ALL AREAS (L2-6 + L2-14 + L2-22) must be blank or total to 100 percent.

(10) If an error occurs in any field of the record, the whole record is rejected.

(11) The change transaction may remove the GEOLOC code and its associated rates for the second and third GEOLOC codes of the record.

(12) The first GEOLOC code may not be removed, but may be changed.

(13) Each record must contain a GEOLOC code in the first GEOLOC position and must have associated percentage rates.

DATA FIELD	DATA ELEMENT NAME	SIZE	TYPE DATA	RECORD POSITION
L2-3	ORIGIN GEOLOC-1	4	A/N	12-15

Definition: The geographic location of the origin of the supply class/subclass. Enter applicable GEOLOC-CODE, as found in the GEOFILE, that is the first origin for the class/subclass of supply reported in the L2-2 above. Reference Table 5, Geolocation Codes, for GEOLOC information.

EDIT: Required. Must be valid GEOLOC-CODE.
ERROR: NOT IN GEOFILE/REJECT.

L2-4	RATE FOR MRC-PAC-1	3	N	16-18

Definition: Percentage of cargo originating at GEOLOC-CODE entered in L2-3 for an MRC-PAC area of operations. Leave blank if rate for ALL AREAS (L2-6) is used.

EDIT: Must be numeric when field L2-6 is blank.
Must be blank if L2-6 is numeric.
ERROR: MUST BE NUMERIC OR BLANK.

L2-5	RATE FOR MRC-CENT-1	3	N	19-21

Definition: Percentage of cargo originating at GEOLOC-CODE specified in L2-3 to be used for a MRC-CENT area of operations. Note: Leave blank if rate for ALL AREAS (L2-6) is used.

EDIT: Must be numeric when L2-6 is blank.
Must be blank if L2-6 is numeric.
ERROR: MUST BE NUMERIC OR BLANK.

L2-6	RATE FOR ALL AREAS-1	3	N	22-24

Definition: Percentage of cargo originating at GEOLOC-CODE specified in L2-3 to be used for areas of operations.

Note: Must be blank if rate for MRC-PAC and MRC-CENT (L2-4 and L2-5) is used.

DATA FIELD	DATA ELEMENT NAME	SIZE	TYPE DATA	RECORD POSITION

EDIT: Must be numeric when L2-4 and L2-5 are blank.
Must be blank if L2-4 and L2-5 are numeric.
ERROR: MUST BE NUMERIC OR BLANK.

L2-7 AIR POE MRC-PAC-1 4 A/N 25-28

Applicable GEOLOC-CODE as found in the GEOFILE that is the airport of embarkation for the origin in L2-3.

EDIT: Must be a valid GEOLOC-CODE. Entry required.
ERROR: NOT IN GEOFILE/REJECT.

L2-8 AIR POE MRC-CENT-1 4 A/N 29-32

Applicable GEOLOC-CODE as found in the GEOFILE that is the airport of embarkation for the origin in L2-3.

EDIT: Must be a valid GEOLOC-CODE. Entry Required.
ERROR: NOT IN GEOFILE/REJECT.

L2-9 SEA POE MRC-PAC-1 4 A/N 33-36

Applicable GEOLOC-CODE as found in the GEOFILE that is the MRC-PAC seaport of embarkation for the origin in L2-3.

EDIT: Must be a valid GEOLOC-CODE. Entry required.
ERROR. NOT IN GEOFILE/REJECT.

L2-10 SEA POE MRC-CENT-1 4 A/N 37-40

Applicable GEOLOC-CODE as found in the GEOFILE that is the MRC-CENT seaport of embarkation for the origin in L2-3.

EDIT: Must be a valid GEOLOC-CODE. Entry required.
ERROR: NOT IN GEOFILE/REJECT.

DATA FIELD	DATA ELEMENT NAME	SIZE	TYPE DATA	RECORD POSITION
L2-11	ORIGIN-GEOLOC-2	4	A/N	41-44

Definition: Applicable GEOLOC-CODE as found in the GEOFILE that is the second origin for the class/ subclasses of supply in field L2-2.

EDIT: Required. Must be valid GEOLOC-CODE.
ERROR: NOT IN GEOFILE/REJECT.

L2-12	RATE FOR MRC-PAC-2	3	N	45-47

Definition: Percentage of cargo originating at GEOLOC-CODE specified in L2-11 to be used or an MRC-PAC area of operations. Leave blank if rate for ALL AREAS (field L2-14) is used.

EDIT: Must be numeric when L2-14 is blank.
Must be blank if L2-14 is numeric.
ERROR: MUST BE NUMERIC OR BLANK.

L2-13	RATE FOR MRC-CENT-2	3	N	48-50

Definition: Percentage of cargo originating at GEOLOC CODE specified in L2-11 to be used for a MRC-CENT area of operations. Leave blank if rate for ALL AREAS (field L2-14) is used.

EDIT: Must be numeric when field L2-14 is blank.
Must be blank if L2-14 is numeric.
ERROR: MUST BE NUMERIC OR BLANK.

L2-14	RATE FOR ALL AREAS-2	3	N	51-53

Definition: Percentage of cargo originating at GEOLOC CODE specified in L2-11 to be used for all areas of operations. Must be blank if rate for MRC-PAC and MRC-CENT (fields L2-12 and L2-13) is used.

DATA FIELD	DATA ELEMENT NAME	SIZE	TYPE DATA	RECORD POSITION

EDIT: Must be numeric when L2-12 and L2-13 are blank.
Must be blank if L2-12 and L2-13 are numeric.
ERROR: MUST BE NUMERIC OR BLANK.

L2-15 AIR POE MRC-PAC-2 4 A/N 54-57

Applicable GEOLOC-CODE as found in the GEOFILE that is the airport of embarkation for the origin in L2-11.

EDIT: Must be a valid GEOLOC-CODE. Entry required.
ERROR: NOT IN GEOFILE/REJECT.

L2-16 AIR POE MRC-CENT-2 4 A/N 58-61

Applicable GEOLOC-CODE in the GEOFILE that is the airport of embarkation for the origin in L2-11.

EDIT: Must be a valid GEOLOC-CODE. Entry Required.
ERROR: NOT IN GEOFILE/REJECT.

L2-17 SEA POE MRC-PAC-2 4 A/N 62-65

Applicable GEOLOC-CODE in the GEOFILE that is the MRC-CENT seaport of embarkation for the origin in L2-11.

EDIT: Must be a valid GEOLOC-CODE. Entry required.
ERROR. NOT IN GEOFILE/REJECT.

L2-18 SEA POE MRC-CENT-2 4 A/N 66-69

Applicable GEOLOC-CODE in the GEOFILE that is the MRC-CENT seaport of embarkation for the origin in L2-11.

EDIT: Must be a valid GEOLOC-CODE. Entry required.
ERROR: NOT IN GEOFILE/REJECT.

DATA FIELD	DATA ELEMENT NAME	SIZE	TYPE DATA	RECORD POSITION
L2-19	ORIGIN-GEOLOC-3	4	A/N	70-73

Definition: Applicable GEOLOC CODE in the GEOFILE that is the third origin for the class/subclass of supply in L2-2.

EDIT: Required. Must be valid GEOLOC-CODE.
ERROR: NOT IN GEOFILE/REJECT.

L2-20	RATE FOR MRC-PAC-3	3	N	74-76

Definition: Percentage of cargo originating at GEOLOC CODE specified in L2-19 to be used for an MRC-PAC area of operations. Leave blank if rate for ALL AREAS (field L2-22) is used.

EDIT: Must be numeric when field L2-22 is blank.
Must be blank if L2-22 is numeric.
ERROR: MUST BE NUMERIC OR BLANK.

L2-21	RATE FOR MRC-CENT-3	3	N	77-79

Definition: Percentage of cargo originating at GEOLOC CODE specified in L2-19 to be used for a MRC-CENT area of operations. Leave blank if rate for ALL AREAS (field L2-22) is used.

EDIT: Must be numeric when field L2-16 is blank.
Must be blank if L2-16 is numeric.
ERROR: MUST BE NUMERIC OR BLANK.

L2-22	RATE FOR ALL AREAS-3	3	N	80-82

Definition: Percentage of cargo originating at GEOLOC CODE specified in L2-19 to be used for all areas of operations. Must be blank if rate for MRC-PAC and MRC-CENT (fields L2-20 and L2-21) is used.

EDIT: Must be numeric when L2-14 and L2-15 are blank.
Must be blank if L2-14 and L2-15 are numeric.
ERROR: MUST BE NUMERIC OR BLANK.

DATA FIELD	DATA ELEMENT NAME	SIZE	TYPE DATA	RECORD POSITION
L2-23	AIR POE FOR MRC-PAC-3	4	A/N	83-86

Applicable GEOLOC-CODE as found in the GEOFILE that represents the airport of embarkation for the origin in L2-19.

EDIT: Must be a valid GEOLOC-CODE. Entry required.
ERROR: NOT IN GEOFILE/REJECT.

L2-24	AIR POE MRC-CENT-3	4	A/N	87-90

Applicable GEOLOC-CODE as found in the GEOFILE that represents the airport of embarkation for the origin in L2-19.

EDIT: Must be a valid GEOLOC-CODE. Entry required.
ERROR: NOT IN GEOFILE/REJECT.

L2-25	SEA POE MRC-PAC-3	4	A/N	91-94

Applicable GEOLOC-CODE as found in the GEOFILE that represents the seaport of embarkation for the origin in L2-19.

EDIT: Must be a valid GEOLOC-CODE. Entry required.
ERROR: NOT IN GEOFILE/REJECT.

L2-26	SEA POE MRC-CENT-3	4	A/N	95-98

Applicable GEOLOC-CODE as found in the GEOFILE that represents the seaport of embarkation for the origin in L2-19.

EDIT: Must be a valid GEOLOC-CODE. Entry required.
ERROR: NOT IN GEOFILE/REJECT.

APPENDIX C TO ENCLOSURE A

PERSONNEL BASED CONSUMPTION RATES (L3 RECORD)

1. Master Consumption Rate (L3 Record). This record allows the Services to report consumption rates based on pounds per man per day or gallons per man per day for each of five intensity levels for all forces, with a distinction for Navy between forces ashore and afloat, with area adjustment multipliers.

a. The L3 record will have a transaction for each supply class/subclass listed in Table 4, except for 3A and 3W. Supply class/subclasses 3A and 3W may have one or more transactions as determined by fuel type codes reported from Table 2.

b. The STON TO MTON MULTIPLIER for add or change transactions is not applicable to supply class/subclass 1W, 3A, or 3W, and may be reported as spaces or zeros. For other supply class/subclass values the STON TO MTON MULTIPLIER is reportable.

c. If data are reported in the master consumption rate fields (L3-4 through L3-13) and spaces or zeros are reported in the multiplier (L3-14 MRC-CENT, L3-15 LRC, or L3-16 MOOTW), the processor will automatically enter a 00100 for the multiplier to be a value of 1.0. A duplicate add transaction will be processed as a change transaction.

d. In the update process, since a record is required for each supply class/subclass other than 3A and 3W, a delete transaction will leave the L3 record in the data base and enter zeros in the rate fields and enter 010 for STONS TO MTONS MULTIPLIER (except for supply class/subclass 1W).

e. Delete transactions for records with supply class/ subclass of 3A or 3W with fuel codes will be processed to delete the data from the data base.

(1) Record Identification Data Element Group. This grouping of three reported data elements is used as the record identifier.

DATA FIELD	DATA ELEMENT NAME	SIZE	TYPE DATA	RECORD POSITION
L3-1	SERVICE	1	A	9

Definition: Identifies the Military Service reporting the data. Enter Service code from Table 1. This is a record control field and cannot be changed.

EDIT: Required. Code must be one listed in Table 1.
ERROR: INVALID CODE/REJECT or ENTRY REQUIRED/REJECT.

L3-2	SUPPLY CLASS/SUBCLASS	2	A/N	10-11

Definition: Identifies the class/subclass of non-unit cargo supply. Enter applicable code shown in Table 4. An entry in this field is required for each class/ subclass of supply shown in Table 4. This is a record control field and cannot be changed.

EDIT: Required entry. Must be a value in Table 4.
ERROR: INVALID CODE/REJECT.

L3-3	FUEL TYPE CODE	3	A/N	12-14

Definition: Identifies the fuel type nomenclature. This field is used to report POL subclasses 3A and 3W using applicable product codes from Table 2. Leave blank if L3-2 contains an entry from Table 4 other than 3A or 3W. This is a record control field and cannot be changed.

EDIT: Entry required for fuel classes 3A and 3W; otherwise leave blank. If used, must be from Table 2.
ERROR: INVALID CODE/REJECT or ENTRY REQUIRED FOR SUPPLY CLASS/SUBCLASS 3A OR 3W.

(2) Master Consumption Rate. This grouping of data elements is used to report consumption rates per class/subclass of supply based upon an MRC-PAC area of operations. Rates for consumption for 1W (drinking water) and for 3A and 3W (fuel class) will be gallons per man per day. All other class/subclass consumption rates will be expressed as pounds per man per day. For Navy input, only

DATA FIELD	DATA ELEMENT NAME	SIZE	TYPE DATA	RECORD POSITION

RATE AFLOAT fields require entry. Blanks in other rate fields will produce zeros in the data base and on the report.

L3-4 HEAVY CONSUMPTION RATE 5 N 15-19

Definition: Rate of supply for a heavy combat condition. Table 3 defines intensity rates. Enter zeros if not applicable. Blanks will produce zeros in the data base and in the report. For Navy input, this field should be used to denote a rate for forces ashore. Rate is a 5-position figure expressed to two decimal places (12345 = 123.45).

EDIT: Must be numeric. Right-justified.
ERROR: NOT NUMERIC.

L3-5 HEAVY CONSUMPTION RATE AFLOAT 5 N 20-24

Definition: Rate is for a heavy combat condition for naval forces afloat. Table 3 defines intensity rates. Enter zeros if not applicable. Leave blank if Service code in L4-1 is not equal to "N". Rate is a 5-position figure expressed to two decimal places (12345 = 123.45).

EDIT: Must be numeric if Service code is equal to "N". If Service code is not equal to "N", must be blank.
ERROR: SERVICE CODE EQUAL TO "N" AND NOT NUMERIC or SERVICE CODE NOT EQUAL TO "N" AND NOT BLANK.

L3-6 MODERATE CONSUMPTION RATE 5 N 25-29

Definition: Rate of supply for a moderate combat condition. Table 3 defines intensity rates. If only one rate is provided, use this field to express an AVERAGE COMBAT INTENSITY. Enter zeros if not applicable. For Navy input, this field should be used to denote a rate for forces ashore. Rate is a 5-position figure expressed to two decimal places (12345 = 123.45).

EDIT: Must be numeric. Right-justified.
ERROR: NOT NUMERIC.

DATA FIELD	DATA ELEMENT NAME	SIZE	TYPE DATA	RECORD POSITION
L3-7	MODERATE CONSUMPTION RATE AFLOAT	5	N	30-34

Definition: Rate is for a moderate combat condition for naval forces afloat. Table 3 defines intensity rates. Enter zeros if not applicable. Leave blank if Service code in L3-1 is not equal to "N". Rate is a 5-position figure expressed to two decimal places (12345 = 123.45).

EDIT: Must be numeric if Service code is equal to "N". If Service code is not equal to "N", must be blank.
ERROR: SERVICE CODE EQUAL TO "N" AND NOT NUMERIC or SERVICE CODE NOT EQUAL TO "N" AND NOT BLANK.

L3-8	LIGHT CONSUMPTION RATE	5	N	35-39

Definition: Rate of supply for a light combat condition. Table 3 defines intensity rates. Enter zeros if not applicable. For Navy input, this field should be used to denote a rate for forces ashore. Rate is a 5-position figure expressed to two decimal places (12345 = 123.45).

EDIT: Must be numeric. Right-justified.
ERROR: NOT NUMERIC.

L3-9	LIGHT CONSUMPTION RATE AFLOAT	5	N	40-44

Definition: Rate is for a light combat condition for naval forces afloat. Table 3 defines intensity rates. Enter zeros if not applicable. Leave blank if Service code in L3-1 is not equal to "N". Rate is a 5-position figure expressed to two decimal places (12345 = 123.45).

EDIT: Must be numeric if Service code is equal to "N". If Service code is not equal to "N", must be blank.
ERROR: SERVICE CODE EQUAL TO "N" AND NOT NUMERIC or SERVICE CODE NOT EQUAL TO "N" AND NOT BLANK.

DATA FIELD	DATA ELEMENT NAME	SIZE	TYPE DATA	RECORD POSITION
L3-10	RESERVE CONSUMPTION RATE	5	N	45-49

Definition: Rate of supply for Reserve force. Table 3 defines intensity rates. Enter zeros if not applicable. For Navy input, this field should be used to denote a rate for forces ashore. Rate is a 5-position figure expressed to two decimal places (12345 = 123.45).

EDIT: Must be numeric. Right-justified.
ERROR: NOT NUMERIC.

L3-11	RESERVE CONSUMPTION RATE AFLOAT	5	N	50-54

Definition: Rate is for Reserve force afloat. Table 3 defines intensity rates. Enter zeros if not applicable. Leave blank if Service code in L3-1 is not equal to "N". Rate is a 5-position figure expressed to two decimal places (12345 = 123.45).

EDIT: Must be numeric if Service code is equal to "N". If Service code is not equal to "N", must be blank.
ERROR: SERVICE CODE EQUAL TO "N" AND NOT NUMERIC or SERVICE CODE NOT EQUAL TO "N" AND NOT BLANK.

L3-12	NONCOMMITTED CONSUMPTION RATE	5	N	55-59

Definition: Rate of supply for force not committed. Table 3 defines intensity rates. Enter zeros if not applicable. For Navy input, this field should be used to denote a rate for forces ashore. Rate is a 5-position figure expressed to two decimal places (12345 = 123.45).

EDIT: Must be numeric. Right-justified.
ERROR: NOT NUMERIC.

DATA FIELD	DATA ELEMENT NAME	SIZE	TYPE DATA	RECORD POSITION
L3-13	NONCOMMITTED CONSUMPTION RATE AFLOAT	5	N	60-64

Definition: Rate is for a non-committed force afloat. Table 3 defines intensity rates. Enter zeros if not applicable. Leave blank if Service code in L3-1 is not equal to "N". Rate is a 5-position figure expressed to two decimal places (12345 = 123.45).

EDIT: Must be numeric if Service code is equal to "N". If Service code is not equal to "N", must be blank.
ERROR: SERVICE CODE EQUAL TO "N" AND NOT NUMERIC or SERVICE CODE NOT EQUAL TO "N" AND NOT BLANK.

(3) Area Adjustment Multiplier. This group of data elements is used as a factor to adjust master intensity rates based upon the MRC-PAC area of operations for the MRC-CENT, LRC and MOOTW area of operations. The rate is defined as a factor (multiplier) with two decimal positions (056.80) and is expressed in the report as 05680. If the consumption rate for a class/subclass for the MRC-PAC area of operations is defined as 094.00 pounds for heavy combat conditions and the factor for LRC is 005.30, the heavy combat rate for LRC would be 498.20 pounds for heavy consumption rate for the LRC area of operations.

L3-14	MULTIPLIER FOR MRC-CENT	5	N	65-69

Definition: Identifies the number used as a multiplier to adjust each master consumption rate (L3-4 to L3-13) for an MRC-CENT area of operations. This position figure is expressed to two decimal places (12345 = 123.45). If there is no change in the rate enter 00100 which indicates the master rate multiplied by 1.

EDIT: Must be numeric. Right-justified.
ERROR: MUST BE NUMERIC.

DATA FIELD	DATA ELEMENT NAME	SIZE	TYPE DATA	RECORD POSITION
L3-15	MULTIPLIER FOR LRC	5	N	70-74

Definition: Identifies the figure used as a multiplier to adjust each master consumption rate (L3-4 to L3-13) for an LRC area of operations. This is a 5-position figure expressed to two decimal places (12345 = 123.45). If there is no change in the rate enter 00100 which indicates the master rate multiplied by 1.

EDIT: Must be numeric. Right-justified.
ERROR: MUST BE NUMERIC.

L3-16	MULTIPLIER FOR MOOTW	5	N	75-79

Definition: Identifies the figure used as a multiplier to adjust each master consumption rate (L3-4 to L3-13) for an MOOTW area of operations. This is a 5-position figure expressed to two decimal places (12345 = 123.45). If there is no change in the rate enter 00100 which indicates the master rate multiplied by 1.

EDIT: Must be numeric. Right-justified.
ERROR: MUST BE NUMERIC.

L3-17	STONS TO MTONS MULTIPLIER	3	N	80-82

Definition: Identifies the figure used as a multiplier to convert short tons to measurement tons. Leave blank if supply class/subclass is equal to 1W, 3A, or 3W. This is a 3-position figure expressed to one decimal place (123 = 12.3). Default value is 010.

EDIT: Must be numeric, right-justified, and greater than zero unless supply class/subclass is 1W, 3A, or 3W, in which case it must be blank.
ERROR: MUST BE NUMERIC-GREATER THAN ZERO, OR MUST BE BLANK, OR ILLOGICAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SUPPLY CLASS/ SUBCLASS.

(INTENTIONALLY BLANK)

ENCLOSURE B

Table 1. Reference Tables

1. Organization Codes.

a. Purpose. These codes identify organizations providing information to LFF through LOGFACREP.

b. Code Values and Meanings. Following are valid codes and meanings:

TABLE 1. Organization Codes

ORGANIZATION CODES

Code	Meaning
A	Army
F	Air Force
J	Joint
N	Navy
M	Marines
P	Coast Guard

2. Fuel Type Codes

a. Purpose. These codes identify DOD fuel types.

b. Code Values and Produce Nomenclature. Following are the codes and product nomenclature for DOD fuel types. Reference DOD 4140.25-M, Vol. V, APPENDIX A62.

TABLE 2 Fuel Type Codes

CODE	PRODUCT NOMENCLATURE
130	Gasoline, Aviation, Grade 100LL, Low Lead, MIL-G-5572 (NATO F-18)
145	Gasoline, Aviation, Grade 115/145, MIL-G-5572 (NATO F-22)
887	Gasoline, Aviation, Grade 80/87, MIL-G-5572
D-3	Kerosene, Italian
DF1	Diesel Fuel, Grade DF-1, Winter, FED-VV-F-800
DF2	Diesel Fuel, Grade, Regular, DF-2, FED-VV-F-800 (NATO F-54)
DF8	Turbine Fuel, Ground
DFA	Diesel Fuel, Grade DF-A, Arctic, FED-VV-F-800B (NATO F-56)
DFR	Diesel Fuel, Grade DF-R, Referee, Regular/Winter
DFW	Diesel Fuel, Grade DF-W, Naval Distillate (NATO F-75)
DG2	Diesel Fuel, Grade DG-2, Regular, German Spec.
DLA	Diesel Fuel, Grade DL-A, Fuel Oil, Low Sulfur, VV-F-800, (NATO F-54)
DLS	Diesel Fuel, Grade DL-S, Summer, Low Sulfur, CONUS
DLW	Diesel Fuel, Grade DL-W, Winter, Low Sulfur, CONUS
DL1	Diesel Fuel, Grade DL-1, Fuel Oil, Low Sulfur, CONUS, (NATO F-54)
DL2	Diesel Fuel, Grade DL-2, Fuel Oil, Low Sulfur, CONUS, (NATO F-54)
FS1	Fuel, Oil Burner, #1, VV-F-815
FS2	Fuel, Oil Burner, #2, VV-F-815
FS4	Fuel, Oil Burner, #4, VV-F-815
FS5	Fuel, Oil Burner, #5, VV-F-815
FS6	Fuel, Oil Burner, #6, VV-F-815
F57	Gasoline, Automotive, Low Lead, (NATO F-57)
F76	Fuel, Navy Distillate (NATO F-76)
GUM	Gasohol, Automotive, Middle Grade, Unleaded, PDE ME-102A
GUP	Gasohol, Automotive, Premium Grade, Unleaded, PDE ME-102A
GUR	Gasohol, Automotive, Regular Grade, Unleaded, PDE ME-102A
GUS	Gasohol, Automotive, Special Grade, Unleaded, PDE ME-102A
JAA	Turbine Fuel, Aviation, Grade Jet A, ASTM-D-1655
IAA	Turbine Fuel, Aviation, Grade Jet A, Into-Plane
JAB	Turbine Fuel, Aviation, Grade Jet B, ASTM-D-1655
IAB	Turbine Fuel, Aviation, Grade Jet B, Into-Plane
JA1	Turbine Fuel, Aviation, Grade Jet A1, ASTM-D-1655
IA1	Turbine Fuel, Aviation, Grade Jet A1, Into-Plane
JP4	Turbine Fuel, Aviation, Grade JP-4, MIL-T-5524 (NATO F-40)
JP5	Turbine Fuel, Aviation, Grade JP-5, MIL-T-5524 (NATO F-44)
JP8	Turbine Fuel, Aviation, Grade JP-8, MIL-T-83133 (NATO F-34)

IP8 Turbine Fuel, Aviation, Grade JP-8, Into-Plane
JPX Propellant, UNS-Dimethyl-Hydrazine-Jet Fuel MIL-P-26694B (USAF)
KSN Kerosene, Grade 2-K, FED-VV-K-211 (NATO F-58)
KS1 Kerosene, Grade 1-K, FED-VV-K-211 (NATO F-58)
LS1 Fuel Oil, Diesel, Winter, CONUS, (Undyed)
LS2 Fuel Oil, Diesel, Summer, CONUS, (Undyed)
LSS Fuel Oil, Diesel, Summer, CONUS, (Red Dyed)
LSW Fuel Oil, Diesel, Winter, CONUS, (Red Dyed)
060 Fuel Oil, Grade 60, Intermediate
180 Fuel Oil, Grade 180, Intermediate
220 Fuel Oil, Grade 220, Intermediate
380 Fuel Oil, Grade 380, Intermediate
M-1 Gasoline, Automotive, Leaded, Premium, Italian Spec.
M-3 Gasoline, Automotive, Unleaded, Premium, Italian Spec. UNI-CUNA EN 228
MG1 Gasoline, Automotive, Combat Type I, MIL-G-3056 (NATO F-46)
MG2 Gasoline, Automotive, Combat Type II, MIL-G-3056 (NATO F-46)
MG4 Gasoline, Automotive, Grade Class 1, Combat, Korean Standard, KSM 2612
MG5 Gasoline, Automotive, Grade Class 2, Combat, Korean Standard, KSM 2612
MG6 Gasoline, Automotive, Grade Class 3, Combat, Korean Standard, KSM 2612
MG7 Gasoline, Automotive, Grade Class 4, Combat, Korean Standard, KSM 2612
MGG Gasoline, Automotive, Leaded, Premium, German Spec., DIN 51 600
MGL Gasoline, Automotive, Leaded, Limited, ASTM 4814
MGO Marine Gas Oil
MGP Gasoline, Automotive, Leaded, Premium, 4.23 gms. per gal. max. lead content, FED-VV-G-76
MGR Gasoline, Automotive, Leaded, Regular, 4.23 gms. per gal. max. lead content, FED-VV-G-76
MGX Gasoline, Automotive, Combat Referee Grade, Grade I, MIL-G-46015A(MR)
MUG Gasoline, Automotive, Unleaded Premium, DIN 51 607
MUM Gasoline, Automotive, Middle Grade, No Lead, ASTM D 4814
MUP Gasoline, Automotive, Premium, No Lead, FED-VV-G-1890, ASTM D 4814
MUR Gasoline, Automotive, Regular, No Lead, FED-VV-G-1690
MUS Gasoline, Automotive, Special, No Lead, FED-VV-G-1690
SID Inhibitor, Icing, Fuel System, MIL-I-27686
SIH Inhibitor, Icing, Fuel System, High Flash, MIL-I-27686E (NATO S1745)

TABLE 3. Force-Engagement Intensity Level Definitions

3. Intensity Definitions. This table identifies the various levels of intensity used to compute the rates specified in the LFF.

Heavy Level of Operation. All-out combat demanding total strength application such that possible employment of next higher echelon resources may be necessary to ensure accomplishment of the force mission. All fire support means more than 60 percent of all force maneuver echelons are engaged.

Moderate Level of Operation. Continuous combat during which employment of higher echelon resources to ensure accomplishment of the force mission is not required. Thirty to sixty percent of all force maneuver echelons and more than 50 percent of all fire support means are engaged.

Light Level of Operation. Sporadic combat involving less than 30 percent of all force maneuver echelons and less than 50 percent of all fire support means.

Reserve. A standing force capable of being used in accordance with the general scheme of maneuver, but not committed.

Force Not Operationally Employed (Noncommitted). A force that has been withdrawn or is not ready for combat for reasons such as damage, losses, or retraining requirements. May not be up to strength in equipment and/or personnel.

4. DOD Supply Class Codes. These codes define classes and subclasses of supply using the numeric supply class codes and related alphabetic supply subclass codes.

TABLE 4. DOD Supply Class Codes

Supply Class	Subclass
1 - Subsistence (Food)	A - Nonperishable dehydrated subsistence that requires organized dining facilities.
	C - Combat Rations includes meals, ready to eat (MRE) that require no organized dining facility; used in combat and inflight environments. Includes gratuitous health and welfare items.
	R - Refrigerated subsistence.
	S - Non-refrigerated subsistence (less other subclasses).
	W - Water
2 - General Support Items: Clothing, individual equipment, tentage, organizational tool sets and tool kits, hand tools, material, administrative, and housekeeping supplies.	A - Air
	B - Ground support material
	E - General supplies
	F - Clothing and textiles
	G - Electronics
	M - Weapons
	T - Industrial supplies (e.g., bearings, block and tackle, cable, chain, wire, rope, screws, bolts, studs, steel rods, plates, and bars)
Supply Class	Subclass
3 - POL: Petroleum	A - Air

(including packaged items), fuels, lubricants, hydraulic and insulating oils, preservatives, liquids and compressed gasses, coolants, de-icing, and antifreeze compounds--plus components and additives of such products, including coal.	W - Ground (surface) P - Packaged POL
4 - Construction: Construction materials and barrier materials.	A - Construction B - Barrier materials
5 - Ammunition: Ammunition of all types (including chemical, radiological, and special weapons), bombs, explosives, mines, fuzes, detonators, pyrotechnics, missiles, rockets, propellants, and other associated items.	A - Air W - Ground
6 - Personal Demand Items (Nonmilitary sales items).	A - Personal demand items not packaged as Ration Supplement Sundry Packs (RSSP). M - Personal and official letter and packaged mail. Does not include items in other classes such as spare parts. P - Ration Supplement Sundry Packs (RSSP)

Supply Class	Subclass
7 - Major End-Items: A final combination of end-products ready for intended use; e.g., launchers, tanks, racks, adapters, pylons, mobile machine shops, and administrative and tracked vehicles .	A - Air
	B - Ground support material (includes power generators, fire-fighting, and mapping equipment).
	D - Administrative and general purpose vehicles (commercial vehicles used in administrative motor pools).
	G - Electronics
	J - Tanks, racks, adapters, and pylons (TRAP). (USAF only)
	K - Tactical and special purpose vehicles (includes trucks, truck-tractors, trailers, semi-trailers, etc.)
	L - Missiles
	M - Weapons
	N - Special weapons
	X - Aircraft engines
8 - Medical Material; Medical Repair.	A - Medical material (including repair parts special to medical items)
	B - Blood and fluids

Supply Class	Subclass
9 - Repair Parts (less medical special repair parts): All repair parts and components, including kits, assemblies, material power generators sub-assemblies (repairable and nonrepairable) required for all equipment; dry batteries.	A - Air B - Ground support material, power generators and bridging, fire-fighting, and mapping equipment D - Administrative vehicles (vehicles used in radio administrative motor pools). G - Electronics K - Tactical vehicles (including trucks, truck-tractors, trailers, semi-trailers, etc.) L - Missiles M - Weapons N - Special weapons T - Industrial supplies (e.g., bearings, block and tackle, cable, chain, wire, rope, screws, bolts, studs, steel rods, plates, and bars). X - Aircraft engines
10 - (zero) Material to support military programs, not included in classes 1 through 9.	None

5. Geolocation Codes.

a. Purpose. Codes for all locations (i.e., origins, POEs, PODs, intermediate locations, or destinations) should be selected from the Standard Specified Geographic Location File (GEOFILE), managed by the Operations Directorate, J-3, Joint Staff. Locations are identified by a four-character Geolocation Code (GEOLOC). Locations reported for the LFF must be registered in the GEOFILE.

b. Composition. The GEOFILE is an automated table of worldwide geographic locations, including water areas. Data fields include GEOLOC, location name, installation type code (e.g., IAP -International Airport), state or country code, state or country name, and latitude/longitude point coordinates. The file may be used as an augmentation table, validity check, or extraction reference file for any applications requiring geographic locations. The following is a sample extract of the file:

c. Ocean-Area Boundaries. The boundaries for a given ocean-area GEOLOC may be found in CJSCM 3150.15.

d. Unknown Location. The GEOFILE also includes a code for an unknown location in each country and a code for an unknown foreign location (to be used when country is not to be known).

TABLE 5. Geolocation Codes

GEOLOC	LOCATION NAME	INST TYPE	STATE/ COUNTRY	SHORT NAME
OOXG	MEXICO, GULF OF	GLF	1M	GMEX
OOXT	WESTERN MED	SEA	8W	WMED
ADVK	ALBANY	CTY	36	NY
ADVT	ALBANY	PRT	36	NY
ETFB	CP LEJEUNE	MGI	37	NC
XPQF	UNKNOWN EXST	RPA	UN	UNKWN
XPZP	UNKN EXST INDIA	RPA	IN	INDIA

There may be more than one GEOLOC for the same location name. The difference is apparent in the type of installation code. Care must be exercised to ensure that the correct GEOLOC is chosen and reported, depending upon the precise location it is intended to indicate. For example: ADVK might be used when Albany (city) is to be reported as an origin, whereas ADVT is the proper GEOLOC to indicate Albany (port) as a POE.

6. Unit Type Codes.

a. Purpose. The Unit Type Code (UTC) is the primary means of identifying standard types of forces and describing force requirements.

b. General. The UTC is a five-character, alphanumeric code that is associated with and allows each type unit or organization to be categorized into a class having common distinguishing character-istics. The first character (functional category code) indicates the primary function of the type unit. For more detail concerning the UTC and the Type Unit Characteristics (TUCHA) file, see CJCSM 3150.24, Type Unit Characteristics Report (TUCHAREP).

c. UTC Categories. A UTC may be categorized as standard or nonstandard (complete or incomplete) in relation to associated data elements within the TUCHA file. Only the terms standard and nonstandard should be used; however, the terms complete and incomplete have been used in the past and are included in this discussion. To be reported in the LFF, a UTC must be standard/complete in the TUCHA file. Following are definitions of these categories.

TABLE 6. Unit Type Codes

a. Standard UTC. A UTC in the TUCHA file that has complete movement characteristics. Such a UTC would describe a deployable type unit of fixed composition.

b. Nonstandard UTC. Describes a type unit which:

(1) Has no fixed composition (variable), or
(2) Is not contained in TUCHA, or
(3) Has incomplete data or no associated movement characteristics in the TUCHA file (identified by the proper functional category code followed by '99BB', or in accordance with AFI 10-401, “USAF Operation Planning Process”, and the “USAF War and Mobilization Plan”).

c. Complete UTC. Same as a standard UTC.

d. Incomplete UTC. A UTC in the TUCHA file that should have, but does not have complete movement characteristics reported. This type unit is considered to be nonstandard.

GLOSSARY

PART I - ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AFI	Air Force Instruction
CBMR	Capability Based Munitions Requirements
CENTCOM	US Central Command
CINC	Commander In Chief
CJCS	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
CONUS	Continental United States
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
GEOFILE	Geographic Location File
GEOLOC	Geographic Location Code
JOPES	Joint Operation Planning and Execution System
JOPESREP	JOPES Reporting Structure
JRS	Joint Reporting Structure
JS	Joint Staff
JSCP	Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan
JSPS	Joint Strategic Planning System
JSSC	Joint Staff Support Center
LFF	Logistics Factors File
LOGFACREP	Logistics Factors Report
LOGSAFE	Logistics Sustainment Analysis and Feasibility Estimator
LRC	Lesser Regional Contingency
MRC	Major Regional Contingency
MRC-PAC	MRC-Pacific
MRC-CENT	MRC-Central
MOOTW	Military Operations Other Than War
MTON	Measurement Ton(s)
OPLAN	Operations Plan
OPORD	Operations Order
OPR	Office of Primary responsibility

PACOM	US Pacific Command
POD	Port of Debarkation
POE	Port of Embarkation
POL	Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants
RSSP	Ration Supplement Sundry Packs
SRC	Standard Requirement Code
STON	Short Ton(s)
SVC	Service
TRAP	Tanks, Racks, Adapters, and Pylons
TUCHA	Type Unit Characteristics File
TUCHAREP	Type Unit Characteristics Report
UIC	Unit Identification Code
USAF	United States Air Force
USMC	United States Marine Corps
UTC	Unit Type Code

PART II - DEFINITIONS

1. Lesser Regional Contingency. A regionally centered crisis based on a less compelling national interest or threat than those involved in an MRC. Missions range from conflict to the lower end of the combat spectrum.

2. Major Regional Contingency. A regionally centered crisis based on a significant threat to US vital interests in a region that warrants the deployment of forces greater than division, wing, or battle group combinations.

3. Military Operations Other Than War. Military actions, except those associated with sustained, large-scale combat operations. These military actions can be applied to complement any combination of the other instruments of national power and occur before and after war.

4. Armed Services. Refers collectively to the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard.

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